REACTION CATEGORY	SINGLE REPLACEMENT			
REACTION DESCRIPTION	In these reactions, a free element reacts with a compound to form another compound and release one of the elements of the original compound in the elemental state. There are two different possibilities: 1. One cation (+ ion) replaces another. 2. One anion (- ion) replaces another.			
REACTION FORMAT	1. AB + C> CB + A 2. A + BC> BA + C			
REACTION GUIDELINES	1. In a single replacement reaction atoms of one element replacement atoms of a second element in a compound. Whether one metal will replace another metal from a compound can be determined by the relative reactivities of the two metals. To help us determine this, an activity series of metals arranges metals in o der of decreasing reactivity. A reactive metal will replace any metal listed below it in the activity series.			
		ACTIVITY SERIES OF METALS		
		METAL	SYMBOL	
		Lithium Potassium Calcium Sodium Magnesium Aluminum Zinc Iron Lead (Hydrogen) Copper Mercury Silver	Li K Ca Na Mg Al Zn Fe Pb (H)* Cu Hg	
		from acids and v	to Na will replace H water; from Mg to Pb H from acids only.	
	2. A nonmetal can also replace another nonmetal from a compound. This replacement is usually limited to the halogens (F ₂ Cl ₂ , Br ₂ , and I ₂). The activity of the halogens decreases as yo go down the Group (17) of the periodic table.			
REACTION GUIDELINE EXAMPLES	1. Mg + Zn(NO ₃) ₂ > Mg(NO ₃) ₂ + Zn Mg replaces Zn; Mg is above Zn on the chart Mg + 2 AgNO ₃ > Mg(NO ₃) ₂ + 2 Ag Mg replaces Ag; Mg is above Ag on the chart Mg + LiNO ₃ > No Reaction (NR) Mg cannot replace Li; Li is above Mg on the chart 2. Cl ₂ + 2NaBr> 2NaCl + Br ₂			

Practice Reactions: